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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography is dedicated to rural women workers and their roles during the 20th century (1875-1971). It is concerned with materials which consider both the questions of rural manpower and rural womanpower. There are a variety of source materials (books, articles, research papers, etc.) and some 538 entries. Divided into six sections, the categories are defined as follows: (1) Investment in Human Resources (preparation for work) including Migration and Mobility and Education, Counseling, Training, and Labor Market Information; (2) Labor Force Participation (work itself) including Quantitative Reasons for Working, Quantitative Unemployment, Quantitative Part-time and Full-time Employment, Qualitative Farm, Qualitative Nonfarm, and Qualitative Household; (3) Problem Areas including Problems of Working in Farm Management, Problems and Issues at Work, and Problems of Working: Day Care; (4) Organizations including Work-Unions, Farm, Social, and Civic, and Women's Liberation; (5) General Aspects including Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends; Rural Development and Economic Change; Rural Life--Miscellaneous; and (6) International Trends (a sampling of the exhaustive material available on international women). There are no cross references. (JC)

CENTER FOR RURAL MANPOWER & PUBLIC AFFAIRS

SPECIAL PAPER NO. 15 AUGUST 1973

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RURAL WOMEN WORKERS IN THE 20th CENTURY: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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INTRODUCTION

Rural women traditionally have played an active role in farm management and farm labor. From early times, their work has been segregated from men's labor--maintaining the family garden, raising poultry, or milking--yet their influence on farm life and farm output cannot be denied. But rural women are rarely mentioned in rural research studies. While Mr. Jones is interviewed at length on his views on farming and rural life, Mrs. Jones is lucky to be asked how she likes her new farmhouse.

Rural women are similarly overlooked in women's literature. Literature on women and employment is almost exclusively concerned with urban women, urban employment, and urban problems. But many of the problems women face in the labor market are mutually shared by rural and urban women. Many women experience conflict between the working and homemaking roles because of their traditional images of feminine and masculine roles. In one of the articles cited here, a rural woman discusses her fears about doing manual labor on the farm. She didn't doubt her ability to do the work, but did worry that it would interfere with her homemaker's image and somehow make her less feminine.

This annotated bibliography is dedicated to rural women workers and their roles during the 20th century. Because the term rural cannot be defined as farm (2/3 of all rural employment in the U.S. is nonfarm employment), the bibliography is concerned with both nonfarm and farm-related issues.

Many of the major works on rural manpower have been excluded. Although such works deal in depth with rural manpower problems, they do not deal with the issues of rural women. Only those books which consider both the questions of rural manpower and rural womanpower have been included.

A variety of source materials have been used. As well as examining research studies on the topic, articles from rural magazines have also been included.

In the past, many of these magazines published a separate women's supplement. It would seem as though a wealth of material could be gleaned from these supplements. Upon closer examination, this proved not to be the case since most "women's articles" tended to deal exclusively with home-related issues such as household hints and recipes rather than with farm work and farm life.

The first section of the bibliography is concerned with preparations for work and includes two categories: "Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information," and "Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility." The term "investment in human resources" refers to any type of investments in human beings--in this case in rural women--which will affect their productivity. The first of the two categories is concerned with the effects of education, counselling, training, and labor market information upon rural women's labor force participation. The second section deals with the effects of making locational changes to improve economic conditions.

The next section is concerned with work itself. Two broad categories are defined: labor force participation - quantitative, and labor force participation - qualitative. The first category is concerned with the numbers of women working; the latter with the types of work they do. Labor force participation is defined as the degree to which women who by virtue of their age are capable of participating in the labor market, actually do participate.

The quantitative categories are subdivided into: "Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Reasons for Working," "Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Unemployment," and "Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment."

The qualitative categories include: "Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm," "Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Nonfarm," and "Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Household." The first two categories are quite

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straightforward. The household category is included as somewhat of a catchall. While acknowledging that some of the articles may not fit a technical definition of labor force participation, the category serves as a useful link between labor force participation on the farm and "Problems of Working in Farm Management."

Three problem areas are included in all: "Problems of Working in Farm Management," "Problems and Issues at Work," and "Problems of Working: Day Care." The second category, "Problems and Issues at Work," is chiefly concerned with problems of discrimination. Day care is a major issue affecting women's labor force participation. Other problems such as transportation also affect labor force participation but were not singled out since they do not exclusively concern women.

The 4th section deals with adjunct issues of work and includes: "Organizations: Work - Unions," "Organizations: Farm - Social and Civic," and "Organizations: Women's Liberation."

More general aspects of rural life are included in: "Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends," "Rural Development and Economic Change," and "Rural Life, Miscellaneous." More than any other group, this section, and the last two parts in particular, is not limited to specific problems of women. The last category, "International Trends," gives a sampling of the exhaustive materials available on international women.

Source materials used were those readily available from the Michigan State University Library and the Michigan State Library. Special thanks must be given to Nancy Persson and Teresa Mozuch who helped in the preparation of the bibliography and to Jeanette Barbour for her excellent secretarial assistance.

This bibliography was prepared with the encouragement of Dr. Daniel Sturt, Director of the Rural Manpower Service, U.S. Department of Labor, and Dr. John McCauley, Special Assistant.

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August, 1973

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INVESTMENT IN HUMAN RESOURCES: EDUCATION, COUNSELLING, TRAINING, AND LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Ausmus, Norma F. "Labor Market Information Needs of Rural Labor Force Participants." Labor Market Information in Rural Areas. East Lansing, Michigan: Center for Rural Manpower and Public Affairs, Michigan State University, 1972.

Ausmus spoke on the Job Information Delivery System sponsored by the U.S. Employment Service and its applicability to the needs of the rural labor force. System would include information on jobs and training opportunities immediately available, leads to job and training opportunities not listed with the Employment Service, and other job-related information, such as career guidance, day care, wage rate data, and transportation availability.

[See also Problems of Working: Day Care]

Bailey, L. H. The Country-Life Movement in the United States. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

[See Organizations: Farm - Social and Civic]

Bunker, Timothy, Esq. Tim Bunker Papers or Yankee Farming. New York: Orange Judd and Company, 1868.

Connecticut farmer recounts his views on successful farming. "On Raising Girls" is a chapter devoted to early American opinion on raising well-grown, well-behaved, and well-educated rural women. Emphasis is placed upon development of domestic talents but author also stresses the need for educational attainment. Home skills are considered to be women's primary occupation.

[See also Rural Life, Miscellaneous]

"College for Women Only." The Michigan Farmer, June 1, 1968, p. 16.

An outline of events during spring "College Week" at Michigan State University. Classes relate to better living techniques: cooking, heating-cooling systems, and moisture control.

Comstock, S. "The Lady and the Land; Some Scientific and Successful Women Farmers of America." Colliers, Vol. 45, September, 1910, pp. 20-1.

Presents information concerning advent of women entering agricultural schools after the turn of the century. Several examples of rural women who owned and managed farms are outlined. As women began studying agriculture and applying scientific methods to farming, many were able to establish handsome livings as farm executives. Many had returned from previous urban residences as industrial workers, etc.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

INVESTMENT IN HUMAN RESOURCES: EDUCATION, COUNSELLING, TRAINING, AND LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (continued)

Employment Service Review, Vol. 3, No. 1, January, 1966.

A series of articles on farmers' vocational training, seasonal labor recruitment, family housing, and rural youth training programs.

"Farm Life as Lived and Extolled by Girl Workers." Literary Digest, August, 1926, p. 68.

Discusses establishment of stations where women could receive agricultural training to prepare them for possible farm labor shortage during war. Project was developed by State Council of Defense, 1918. Hoped to provide rural women with permanent positive values toward furthering their agricultural education.

Ferriss, Abbott L. Indicators of Trends in the Status of American Women. New York: Russell Sage, 1971.

A collection of statistical evidence of trends in the status of women relative to men. Covers many social trends, including educational attainment, fertility, employment and health. Extensive list of tables and bibliography included.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment; Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends]

Gillas, J. "Should Man Go Back to School?" The Farm Journal, Vol. 85 (1962), 59.

General information for rural women who are considering continuing their education. Discusses the cost of schooling, how and where to obtain information, and the probable returns from retraining, especially for those planning to complete college.

Ginzberg, Eli and Associates. Life Styles of Educated Women. New York: Columbia University Press, 1966.

Based on results of questionnaires sent to women who had done graduate work at Columbia, the data suggest the more education a woman has, the more likely she is to be in the labor force. Discusses the effect of education, family, community, premarital work experience, and labor-saving devices on women's labor force participation. Makes recommendations for more effective use of educated women. Bibliography included.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Reasons for Working]

Hay, D. G. "The Social Participation of Households in Selected Rural Communities of the Northeast." Rural Sociology (March, 1950), 141-6.

[See Organizations: Farm - Social and Civic]

INVESTMENT IN HUMAN RESOURCES: EDUCATION, COUNSELLING, TRAINING, AND LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (continued)

Hutchins, Grace. Women Who Work. New York: International Publishers, 1934.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Reasons for Working]

Konyha, Marvin E. "Needs and Potentials for Escape From Poverty Through Retraining for Families in the Eastern Corn Belt." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Michigan State University, 1970.

Konyha studies the interests and apparent needs for upgrading skills among rural men and women in selected areas in Michigan. Substantial underdeveloped potential exists among both men and women; a majority of those included in his sample would take advantage of training opportunities if made available.

Lanier, Alison R. "Women in Rural Areas." Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 375 (January, 1968), 115-23.

[See International Trends]

Maintland, S. T., and Knebel, S. M. "Rural to Urban Transition." Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 91, No. 6 (June, 1968), 28-32.

Various programs and policies designed to assist migrant farm workers. Primary goal is to help them adjust to urban living through such things as basic education, employment-related and other social services, e.g., housing and transportation.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility]

Miller, Wilma. "Home Economics on the March." The Michigan Farmer, May 5, 1962, p. 18.

Changes in home economics from 1862-1962. Mentions the changing role of women and education. Discusses opportunities for women in the home economics field.

National Manpower Council. Womanpower. New York: Columbia University Press, 1957.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

Opal, D. David. The Education of Women--Signs for the Future. Washington: American Council Education, 1959.

An outline of factors underlying women's motivation toward higher education, the pressures and opportunities that face educated women, current trends in the education of women (patterns of higher education), and suggested areas for further research on this general topic.

Pollard, Bonnie. "Magic in a Pint-Sized Paradise." The Michigan Farmer, February 20, 1971, p. 42.

"Miss Janie" runs a cooperative preschool in Charlotte. She feels such schools are essential for rural children who often lack social contact with other children, making their transition to kindergarten more difficult.

"Promising Careers For Girls." Farm Journal, Vol. 92 (October, 1968), 74-5.

Occupational profiles for different careers for women including work with peace corps. Suggests F.H.A. and 4-H have provided excellent base for rural women in occupational preparation.

[See also Organizations: Farm - Social and Civic]

Quiton, Vleente Abobo. "Socioeconomic Factors Related to the Morale of Adults in an Economically Disadvantaged Rural Area." Unpublished Ed.D. dissertation, University of Illinois, 1970.

Part I of the study was designed to determine the socioeconomic profile of rural families in an economically disadvantaged area and to determine the relation of morale, education, family size, and general adjustment to their economic situation. Part II intended to evaluate the effects of a vocationally oriented educational program on morale and general adjustment.

Economic deprivation was found to be related to three other forms of deprivation: educational, social, and psychological. General adjustment, socioeconomic status, and educational attainment all correlated positively with morale of rural adults.

[See also Rural Development and Economic Change]

Report of the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, 1967-1968. Lansing, Michigan: State of Michigan, December 10, 1968.

[See Problems and Issues at Work]

"Rural Manpower Dilemmas." Manpower Report of the President. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, April, 1971.

[See Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility]

Sturt, Daniel W. "Relevant Programs for People." Paper presented at the Washington State Cooperative Extension Service Annual Conference, October 30, 1968.

[See Organizations: Farm - Social and Civic]

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Sweet, James A. "The Employment of Rural Farm Wives." Paper presented at the 1971 annual meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, Denver, Colorado.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

"Take Advantage of Your Femininity . . . Consider a Home Economics Career." The Michigan Farmer, October 19, 1963, pp. 24-5.

Describes opportunities available to young women in home economics.

"They're Getting In the Crops." Independent Woman, Vol. 194 (July, 1943), 21-2.

During the war labor shortage, numerous women, both rural and urban, developed the necessary talents to carry on farm production tasks. This article concentrates on a description of training and jobs offered to women from urban areas who were hired as farm laborers. Before urban females entered farm work in 1942, twice as many rural women worked in fields as would otherwise be normal.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility]

"Training Is the Clue." National Business Woman, Vol. 39 (July, 1966), 21.

A report on Department of Labor's Women's Bureau Conference on women and their preparation for "tomorrow's world". Emphasizes the need for advanced educational opportunities for women--particularly mature women, 40-55, who wish to reenter (or enter for the first time) the labor market and who are at a competitive disadvantage. Suggests more counselling and training programs for women.

U.S. Department of Labor. "Counseling Girls in the 1960s." Midwest Regional Conference, February, 1965.

Female labor force participation rates are increasing, but women are still heavily concentrated in traditional "feminine" occupations which are relatively less skilled, lower paying, and are anticipated to be less in demand in the future. Discusses the role of parents, teachers, vocational counselors, and school administrators in enhancing the labor marketability of women.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Labor Standards Administration, Women's Bureau. Expanding Opportunities for Girls: Their Special Counseling Needs. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.

Although nine out of ten girls will work sometime in their lives, the career aspirations of girls remain limited and unrealistic. Statistical data support the need for better counselling.

"The Woman Farmer." The Book of Rural Life. 1925, Vol. 10, 6070-79.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

Altman, Ralph. Availability for Work: A Study in Unemployment Compensation. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1950.

"The Labor Force."
The change from a rural to an urban economy causes an outmigration from farms. Since younger men migrate they leave behind an older and more female labor force. Deals with mobility of labor force. Also discusses discrimination against women and Blacks.

[See also Problems and Issues at Work]

Atkeson, Mary Meek. "Women in Farm Life and Rural Economy." Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 143 (May, 1929), 188-94.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

Bauer, L. L., and Sappington, C. B. The Impact of 1960-65 Conditions on Nonfarm Income, Farm Employment, and Mobility by Race and Sex in Tennessee. Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 477. Knoxville: University of Tennessee, March, 1971.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Nonfarm]

Boserup, Esther. Women's Role in Economic Development. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1970.

[See Rural Development and Economic Change]

Bureau of Census. "Occupational Trends in Nonmetropolitan Employment, 1960-1970." Bureau of Census, CPS Series, No. 37 (June, 1971), p. 23.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm; Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Nonfarm]

Chavez, Jerrie V. "An Opinion: Women of the Mexican American Movement." Mademoiselle, April, 1972, p. 90.

[See Organizations: Women's Liberation]

Cohen, Irving J. "LaHuelga, Delano and After: A New Concept of Unionism Among Farm Workers." Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 91, No. 6 (June, 1968), 13-18.

Describes life of migrant farm workers and their average earnings in 1966. Also includes demographic characteristics such as age-sex, place of work, and average number of school years completed.

Farrington, E. "Farmers' Sons and Daughters." Colliers, June 11, 1910, p. 22.

[See Rural Life, Miscellaneous]

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Breisinger, Grace E., Jr. "The Farm Women Today." Rural America, March, 1934, pp. 9-10.

The trend toward movement from the farm to the cities, shortly following the turn of the century, is described as "a woman's movement." Rural women, according to the author, were the main impetus in the exodus of farm families to urban areas, because rural wives felt their children were not getting the basic educational and social opportunities which were being afforded to town and city children. They are said to have been reluctant to remain on their isolated farms, separated from these advantages by bad roads, lack of transportation, and communication facilities.

Fulton, Philip Neal. "Social Mobility Through Marriage of Young Women From A Rural Community." Unpublished M.A. thesis, Michigan State University, 1972.

Thesis is concerned with why some young rural women are mobile through marriage while others are not. Finds: (1) While more nonmobile migrated to large urban centers initially, more mobiles remained in large cities over a period of time; (2) Nonmobiles were more intelligent; (3) Nonmobiles had a higher level of academic achievement than mobiles; (4) Mobiles had higher occupational attainment; (5) Mobiles had higher future status aspirations; and (6) Mobiles were more likely to receive parental advice favorable to leaving home for career purposes. Subjects studied were from Michigan's Upper Peninsula over a 10-year period.

Gillette, John Morris. Rural Sociology. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1936.

"Effects of Migration on the Size and Composition of the Rural Population."

[See Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends]

Hamilton, C. Horace. "The Annual Rate of Departure of Rural Youths From Their Parental Homes." Rural Sociology, Vol. 1, No. 2 (June, 1936), 164-73.

A study designed to describe and evaluate a method of measuring the exact rate at which young rural people leave their parental homes. Also presents some preliminary results from the application of the method to a study of 1,073 rural families in five North Carolina homes. Data summaries include average rates of departure for women ages 13-29 during the period 1915-34. Young women were found to leave their rural homes approximately three years earlier in life than young men: most left home at 18. The rate of departure continued to increase until the age of 20.

Hutchins, Grace. Women Who Work. New York: International Publishers, 1934.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Reasons for Working]

Maintland, S. T., and Knebel, S. M. "Rural to Urban Transition." Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 91, No. 6 (June, 1968), 28-32.

[See Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information]

Michigan Civil Rights Commission. Report and Recommendations on the Status of Migratory Farm Labor in Michigan. Lansing, Michigan, 1968.

Summary of recommendations for legislative enactments concerning migrant laborers within the state of Michigan. Suggestions include: extension of protection offered to workers in other occupational groups, e.g., minimum wage law; increased coverage under Social Security Act; provisions for basic education; unemployment and workmen's compensation allowances; standardized housing regulations; and health services protection.

Nelson, L. "Inter-Marriage Among Nationality Groups in a Rural Area of Minnesota." American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 48 (March, 1943), 585-92.

[See Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends]

O'Rourke, E. W. "Family Farms." Commonweal, Vol. 64 (June 15, 1956), 272-3.

Authors discuss outmigration from rural areas. Article concentrates on smaller family farms and the need for enlightened legislation aimed at their welfare. Discredits the growing number of large, corporate farms as being undesirable, indirectly weakening the traditional family farm pattern.

Pius XII. "Rural Life, An Excerpt From an Address." Commonweal, (August 10, 1951), 455-6.

[See Rural Development and Economic Change]

President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty. Rural Poverty in the United States.

[See Rural Development and Economic Change]

Real, Myrtle R. The Migration Episode and Its Consequences. East Lansing, Michigan: Center for Rural Manpower and Public Affairs, Michigan State University, 1972.

General reasons for migration and case studies of some individuals and their migratory experiences. Notes wife's role in the decision-making process, the transitional period, and the adjustment stage of migration. Several of the individuals studied are minority members. Considers the benefits and implications of migration.

INVESTMENT IN HUMAN RESOURCES: MIGRATION AND MOBILITY (continued)

Reul, Myrtle R. Sociocultural Patterns Among Michigan Migrant Farm Workers. Rural Manpower Center, Special Paper No. 2. East Lansing, Michigan: Michigan State University, July, 1967.

The sociological patterns of the different cultural groups of the migrant work force in Michigan: Mexican-American, Southern-rural Negro, and Appalachian white. Emphasizes the need for understanding migrant worker's problems.

Reul, Myrtle R. Where Hannibal Led Us. New York: Vantage Press, 1967.

Dr. Reul and her husband joined the migratory stream for a year. Book recounts some of their experiences with male and female migrant workers.

Roe, G. "We Learned to Live Again." The Saturday Evening Post, December, 1944, pp. 24-5.

Two rural Michigan women found it difficult to adjust to urban employment. Instead these two sisters returned to a rural setting, purchased a farm and assumed full management responsibilities. Article describes typical work of rural women during time of Second World War.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

"Rural Manpower Dilemmas." Manpower Report of the President. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, April, 1971.

Chapter discusses the dimensions of change in population and employment affecting rural farm and nonfarm residents, and the extent of rural poverty. Four areas of action to aid rural workers are proposed: (1) improvement of labor standards in farm work; (2) strengthening of manpower, educational, and related services in rural areas; (3) readjustment of rural residence through mobility assistance; and (4) development of new employment opportunities in or near rural areas.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information; Rural Development and Economic Change]

Taylor, C. C. "Rural Life, 1930-1940." American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 47 (May, 1942), 841-53.

[See Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends]

"They're Getting in the Crops." Independent Woman, Vol. 194 (July, 1943), 21-2.

[See Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information]

U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Labor Standards Administration. Negro Women in the Population and in the Labor Force. December, 1967.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Nonfarm]

INVESTMENT IN HUMAN RESOURCES: MIGRATION AND MOBILITY (continued)

Walls, Dwayne E. The Chickenbone Special. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanavich, 1971.

Four case studies of a family, a male, a female, and a group of friends and the problems they encounter moving from the rural South to northern industrial cities.

Wilkenson, E. S. "Working on the Land; A Woman's Experience." Living Age, February 8, 1919, pp. 340-9.

Women who find factory work displeasing describe the adjustment necessary to leave urban areas, return to rural regions, and engage in agricultural labor.

Willsee, H. "Women on the Farm." Harper's Weekly, July 11, 1914, pp. 32-4.

Deals with causes for outmigration. Drudgery, isolation, and long work days are seen as key factors in rural women's discontent. Rural women move to urban areas in order to gain the same recognition, pay, and working conditions as males.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUANTITATIVE - REASONS FOR WORKING

"Are We Wasting Women?" Life Magazine, July 28, 1961, p. 38B.

Written in 1961, the editorial compares the low level of working women in the U.S. with the relatively high level in the Soviet Union. Supports the policy of working women.

[See also International Trends]

Cain, Glen. Married Women in the Labor Force. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1966.

Develops a model to predict labor force participation among married women--income vs. leisure. The primary independent variables are income, wages, and the presence of children. Negative correlations with husband's (family) income and presence of young children are found. Book presents summary of other empirical research done on the same topic. Contains information on nonwhite working wives' labor force participation. Finds nonwhite working wives have a higher participation rate at any given time but a slower rate of increase in labor force participation over time. Offers reasons for this trend.

[See also Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends]

Davis, B. H. "New Look at Working Wives." America, August 18, 1962, p. 616.

Concerns the changing values toward women working outside of the home. Working women (married or single) should view work as a vocation if possible rather than just as a job. Acceptance of housewife role will be easier for those who can derive some satisfaction from their market activities.

Ginzberg, Eli and Associates. Life Styles of Educated Women. New York: Columbia University Press, 1966.

[See Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information]

Hutchins, Grace. Women Who Work. New York: International Publishers, 1934.

Publication devoted to the study of women and their occupations. Includes reasons for entering the labor market. Also discusses the effect of the depression on farm families, foreclosure, and the resulting movement of farm women to urban areas. Living conditions on farms are discussed in detail; lack of water, electricity, and suitable educational facilities are considered.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility; Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information]

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUANTITATIVE - REASONS FOR WORKING (continued)

Dietsort, Charlene. "One Woman to Other." The Michigan Farmer, September 6, 1969, p. 43.

Pros and cons for mothers to consider before entering the labor market. Suggests part-time jobs are often the wisest solution.

Dietsort, Charlene. "Working Farm Wife." The Michigan Farmer, May 7, 1966, p. 28.

Farm wife supplements farm income with a part-time job as a kindergarten teacher. Deals with trade-offs involved in making her decision to work outside the home.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Nonfarm]

U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Labor Standards Administration, Women's Bureau. Why Women Work. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.

Based on figures from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the U.S. Department of Labor, this leaflet cites statistics on women's labor force participation. Concludes women usually work because of financial need.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

U.S. Department of Labor, Workplace Standards Administration, Women's Bureau. Background Facts on Women Workers in the United States. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Why Women Work. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968.

Brief article listing reasons why women enter the labor market. Overwhelming majority, 98 percent, indicate they seek employment because of economic need.

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LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUANTITATIVE - UNEMPLOYMENT

Altman, Ralph. Availability for Work: A Study in Unemployment Compensation. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1950.

"Women Workers as Benefit Claimants."
Lay-offs of women wartime workers created a disproportionate number of women as benefit claims. Traces historical role of women in the labor force, 1890-1947. Stresses: irregularity of women workers; their occupational and industrial distribution; lower earnings; personal and domestic responsibilities; legal status; pregnancy; and child-bearing. Deals with other limitations such as time limitations and limitations as to place of employment. With these factors in mind, Altman makes recommendations for women workers.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility; Problems and Issues at Work; Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends]

Appel, Gary L. "An Analysis of Michigan's Experience With Work Incentives." Monthly Labor Review (September, 1971), 15-21.

Preliminary evaluation of the effect of WIN on reducing unemployment among Michigan women receiving AFDC. Authors found that overall unemployment rates among AFDC clients fell during period of analysis, but felt that relatively little of the decline could be attributed to work incentive program.

Bowen, William G., and Finegan, T. Aldrich. The Economics of Labor Force Participation. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1969.

"Unemployment and Labor Force Participation, Cross-Sectional Analysis."
Differential sensitivities among age-sex cohorts in rural nonfarm populations.

"Employment Patterns and Place of Residence." Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 92 (October, 1969), 18-25.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

Galloway, L. E. "Labor Mobility." American Economic Review, Vol. 53 (September, 1963), 694-716.

Deals with resource allocation and structural unemployment (ability of the labor market to shift resources from one sector to another). Includes bibliography and tables.

Groom, Phyllis. "Today's Farm Jobs and Farm Workers." Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 90, No. 4 (April, 1967), 1-5.

An economic outlook for agriculture. Deals with farm unemployment and underemployment, and the inability of farmers in certain areas

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUANTITATIVE - UNEMPLOYMENT (continued)

to find farm workers. Favors integrating the agricultural and non-agricultural labor force. General hypothesis is increasing industrialization requires rural workers to acquire nonfarm job skills to prepare for suitable employment in nonagricultural setting. Bureau of Employment Security seen as key element in facilitating needed services.

U.S. Bureau of Census. "Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, 1970 and 1960." Series P-23,No.37. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, June 24, 1971.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Current Data on Nonwhite Women Workers. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Fact Sheet on Nonwhite Women Workers. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, November, 1965.

Characteristics of nonwhite female labor force (approximately 93 percent Negro). Nonwhite women have higher unemployment rates, lower income, and less schooling than white women. More of them are concentrated in low-skilled, low-wage occupations.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Underutilization of Women Workers. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Women in Poverty--Jobs and the Need for Jobs. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

U.S. Department of Labor, Workplace Standards Administration, Women's Bureau. Background Facts on Women Workers in the United States. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUANTITATIVE - PART-TIME AND FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT

Altman, Ralph. Availability for Work: A Study in Unemployment Compensation. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1950.

"Residence and Work Location."
Discusses residence and work location in terms of unemployment compensation. Differences in state laws are pointed out. Particular problems of rural workers, especially rural women, are considered.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility; Problems and Issues at Work]

Andreas, Carol. Sex and Caste in America. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1971.

Examines the personally limiting conditions under which people live, and suggests possibilities for changing those conditions. Chapter 3 deals with the patterning of male-female relationships in the labor market. Author states that division by sex in occupations provides a cheap source of labor for employers. Further discusses rationalizations and reasons for sexual discrimination. Bibliographic references follow each chapter.

Bancroft, Gertrude. The American Labor Force; Its Growth and Changing Composition. New York: Wiley, 1958.

Written for the Social Research Council, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Bureau of the Census, this volume examines the growth and changing composition of the labor force from 1940 to 1950. Projections to 1975 are also included. Adequately discusses the utilization of women workers and the effects of husband's income, fertility rates, and marriage styles.

Belloc, Nedna. "Labor Force Participation and Employment Opportunities for Women." Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 45, No. 251 (September, 1950), 400-10.

Belloc attempts to relate labor force participation rates of women (in various areas) to index of employment opportunities based upon industry-occupation matrix.

Bowen, William G., and Finegan, T. Aldrich. The Economics of Labor Force Participation. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1969.

"Labor Force Participation Rates by Place of Residence."
Labor force participation rates among age-sex cohorts living in urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm areas. The rates among rural nonfarm females are higher than those living on farms in all major geographical locations, while the oppocite is true for males' labor force participation rates.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUANTITATIVE - PART-TIME AND FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT (continued)

"Demographic Change and the Roles and Status of Women." Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 375 (January, 1968), 15-25.

Effects of industrialization on birth rates and the removal of economic production from the home, etc. The changing age structure (along with economic changes) of females in various countries has been a primary factor in the changing labor force participation rates among women. Countries with younger populations and more women with young children have lower proportions of females participating in labor market activities. In the United States, current decline in the female/male ratio will likely have future effect of slight reduction in total number of persons available for work. Ratio (F/M) is expected to be closer to one, in late 1970s.

[See also International Trends; Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends]

Denti, E. "Sex-Age Patterns of Labor Force Participation by Urban-Rural Populations." International Labor Review, Vol. 98, No. 6 (December, 1968), 525-51.

International study of male-female labor force participation rates within various age-sex cohorts. Urban (female) labor force activity is above that of rural females in all age groups, particularly in women under 35 years of age. Countries with similar levels of economic development displayed similar patterns of labor force participation rates. In United States, rural-urban ratio of female activity rates did not exceed 78.4 and was highest in 25-44 age group.

[See also International Trends]

Durand, John D. The Labor Force in the United States, 1890-1960. New York: Social Science Research Council, 1948.

Published in 1948, the book examines trends in the labor force since 1890 and projects the labor force to 1960. Grossly underestimates the size of the labor force in 1960, but quite accurately predicted that 37 percent of all women 16 and over would be in the labor force. Discusses the changing customs and social aspects of women entering the labor force.

"Employment Patterns and Place of Residence." Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 92 (October, 1969), 18-25.

Article contrasts farms, small towns, and metropolitan areas on labor force participation rates, unemployment, and occupational distributions for the four sex-race categories based on 1968 data.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Unemployment]

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUANTITATIVE - PART-TIME AND FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Epstein, Cynthia Fuchs, and Goode, William J. (editors). The Other Half; Roads to Women's Equality. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1971.

Book of readings dealing with the social, civic and economic status of women. Specific chapter deals with essays on how women are employed. Includes classic essays on the various topics.

Ferriss, Abbott L. Indicators of Trends in the Status of American Women. New York: Russell Sage, 1971.

[See Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information]

Fogarty, Michael P.; Rapoport, Rhona; and Rapoport, Robert N. Women and Top Jobs, An Interim Report. London: Political and Economic Planning, Tavistock Institute, 1967.

British study dealing with women workers. Attempts to define the problem of sex discrimination and ways of upgrading women's positions in the labor force.

[See also International Trends; Problems and Issues at Work]

Lewis, Edwin C. Developing Woman's Potential. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1968.

Author examines a multitude of aspects on women. Chapters are devoted to the working woman, working wife and mother, career woman, and education. Final chapter offers recommendations for developing woman's potential. Extensive bibliography and apperdices of psychological and sociological studies included. Recommends increased utilization of women. Author surveys existing research but does not cite sources in the body of the text. Book is full of stereotypes.

Lieberrott, S., and Jaffee, A. J. "Trends in the Participation of Women in the Working Force." Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 79, No. 5 (May, 1956), 559-67.

Statistical data on women's labor force participation, 1954. Excludes unpaid female farm workers.

National Manpower Council. Woman Power: A Statement With Chapters by the Council Staff. New York: Columbia University Press, 1957.

The result of a two-year study, the book presents statistical and narrative information on female labor force participation. Public policy related to working women, changing patterns of women's lives, and expanding employment opportunities are discussed. Includes statistical data on female farm labor force participation. Suggestions are made for integrating women into the labor force.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information]

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LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUANTITATIVE - PART-TIME AND FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Oppenheimer, Valerie. "Demographic Influences on Female Employment and the Status of Women." Paper presented at the 137th meeting, American Association for the Advancement of Science, December, 1970.

Traces women's labor force participation, 1900-1970. Historically, women were economically dependent on their husbands and families. Industrialization changed this; it moved productive labor outside the home and family structure. Sometimes only single women were employed to help preserve the family. As more women--both single and married--now enter the labor force, it is imperative that they begin to seek more diverse and equal employment.

Peterson, Esther. "Working Women." The Women in America. Edited by Robert J. Lifton. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1965.

Changing role of women in society. As more women--particularly married women--enter the labor force, there is a need for equalizing occupational opportunities. Although more women are in the labor force, they are concentrated in low-paying, low-status positions. Presents recommendations for changing this situation.

President's Commission on the Status of Women. American Women. Washington, D.C., 1963.

Data on women's private and federal employment, labor standards, legal status, voting, education, counselling, home and community life, maternity benefits, benefits to widows, dependents of single women, and unemployment insurance.

Shea, Spitz, Zeller, et al. Dual Careers. Center for Human Resource Research, Ohio State University. May, 1970.

Examines the labor market behavior of women in the U.S. who were 30-44 years of age at the time the survey was conducted in 1967. Analyzes the status and attitudes of women in relation to the labor market, as well as their prior work experience and their plans for the future.

Smuts, Robert W. Women and Work in America. New York: Schocken Books, 1971.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

Sterling, Betty Rutledge. "The Interrelation of Changing Attitudes and Changing Conditions With Reference to the Labor Force Participation of Wives." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1963.

In the U.S., it is still believed a married woman's place is in the home. Yet the number of married women in the labor force is increasing. Married women have two choices: they can flout the norms, or they can arrange a compromise between home and work roles. Demographic changes, mechanization, social and economic conditions, education,

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUANTITATIVE - PART-TIME AND FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT (continued)

and religion all affect women's labor force participation. Data on Australian women's labor force participation are also given.

[See also International Trends; Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends; Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information]

Sweet, James A. "The Employment of Rural Farm Wives." Paper presented at the 1971 annual meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, Denver, Colorado.

Examines the factors affecting maternal employment: division of labor in family; nontraditionalism; economic need; education; age and number of children; and women's age. Compares the employment rates of rural and urban women. Finds farm women have less employment opportunities, higher fertility, less education, more traditional views on women's role, and greater economic need. Also compares labor force participation of rural farm with rural nonfarm women. Contends part-time employment seems to be more common among rural farm women than urban women, at all ages, education levels, and for both races. Farm women with college degrees are as likely to be employed as their urban counterparts, while farm women with less than 12 years of schooling have rates 50 to 60 percent of the urban rate. Unfortunately, he limits his analyses to married, husband present women under the age of 60. Also, the data is from the 0.1 percent sample from the 1960 census.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information; Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends]

U.S. Bureau of Census. "Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, 1970 and 1960." Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 37. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, June 24, 1971.

Data to compare metropolitan and nonmetropolitan workers in terms of labor force participation rates, unemployment, educational attainment, earnings, and occupations. Good basic source on current statistics for metro and nonmetro women in the labor force.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Unemployment]

U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Labor Standards Administration, Women's Bureau. Why Women Work. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Reasons for Working]

U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Current Data on Nonwhite Women Workers. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUANTITATIVE - PART-TIME AND FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Statistical outline of nonwhite women employed in 1965. Includes labor force status, occupations, work experience, and income. Unemployment rate among nonwhite females was approximately twice as high as among whites. Although nonwhites were employed in all occupations, the largest number were in private-household and other service work. Overall, nonwhite women who worked represented about 48 percent of all nonwhite women and 14 percent of all women workers.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Unemployment]

U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Fact Sheet on Nonwhite Women Workers. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, November, 1965.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Unemployment]

U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. 1969 Handbook on Women Workers. Bulletin 294, 1969.

Contains information on women's labor force participation, income, occupations, education, and employment patterns. Cites federal and state laws on employment and status of women. Bibliography included.

U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Underutilization of Women Workers. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971.

The most recent statistics on the underutilization of women workers. Data includes a comparison of men and women on median yearly incomes, occupational distributions, average monthly starting salaries for college graduates in various fields, and unemployment rates.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Unemployment]

U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Women in Poverty-Jobs and the Need for Jobs. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968.

Article discusses female heads of families, employed women (types of jobs held and approximate earnings), and the unemployed. Attention is also given the disadvantaged. While the article is mostly urban-oriented, it could prove helpful to the rural poverty researcher.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Unemployment]

U.S. Department of Labor. "Counseling Girls in the 1960s." Midwest Regional Conference, February, 1965.

[See Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information]

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUANTITATIVE - PART-TIME AND FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT (continued)

U.S. Department of Labor, Workplace Standards Administration, Women's Bureau. Background Facts on Women Workers in the United States. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.

An analysis of American women workers' status. Provides statistics on: the number of workers, labor force reserve, age, marital and family status, female family heads, full and part-time workers, unemployment, earnings, education, occupations, work experience, and reasons for nonparticipation of women in the labor market.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Unemployment; Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Reasons for Working]

"Woman's Place in the Work Force." Issues in Industrial Society. Vol. 2. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University, 1971.

Entire volume is dedicated to the topic of working women. Looks at changing family, life styles, household employment, Title VII, and the psychological barriers to increased employment.

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LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUALITATIVE - FARM

Allen, Ruth A. "The Labor of Women in the Production of Cotton." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Texas, 1931.

The living conditions and labor force participation of women on Texas cotton farms in 1920. The study concerns White, Black and Mexican women and is further subdivided into nonfield work, hired labor, and field work for family only. A greater proportion of Blacks and Chicanos worked in fields than did Whites. Draws distinctions between married and single women's labor force participation and between the problems of paid and unpaid laborers. Presents data on living conditions, home life, and home production.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Nonfarm]

Atkeson, Mary Meek. The Woman on the Farm. New York: Century Company, 1924.

A vivid description of the rural woman in early American life, by a woman raised in an agricultural setting. Author discusses various aspects of rural life: rural women's activities in the farmhouse, as gardeners, within church and school, in community life, politics, and in the national farm organizations.

[See also Organizations: Farm - Social and Civic]

Atkeson, Mary Meek. "Women in Farm Life and Rural Economy." Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, Vol. 143 (May, 1929), 188-94.

Compares and contrasts American and European cultures as they have affected the lives of women living in rural areas. Presents occupational profile of women in agriculture around 1930. Suggests factors influencing rural women's decisions to migrate to urban areas.

[See also International Trends; Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility]

Bailey, L. H. The Country-Life Movement in the United States. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

[See Organizations: Farm - Social and Civic]

Bauer, L. L., and Sappington, C. B. The Impact of 1960-65 Conditions on Nonfarm Income, Farm Employment, and Mobility by Race and Sex in Tennessee. Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 477. Knoxville: University of Tennessee, March, 1971.

The primary objective of this study was to estimate future income distributions for nonfarm workers in Tennessee and to compare the estimated future distributions for the four race-sex classifications -- specifically, to determine if the income distributions for the four groups will become more nearly equal or divergent than during 1960-65. The technique used was Markov Analysis. Authors arrived at no startling

conclusion. Real incomes will remain best for White males, followed by Black males, White females, and then Black females.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility; Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Nonfarm]

Bennington, Betty. "Sure You Can Handle It." The Michigan Farmer, January 6, 1962, p. 16.

Betty Bennington, a farm wife in Shiawassee County, tells of the work she does as a farmer's wife: plowing, keeping books, and working off-the-farm for additional income. She recounts the first time she began disking and her fears of loss of femininity. Concludes: these experiences have helped her share her husband's love of farming.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Household]

Comstock, S. "The Lady and the Land; Some Scientific and Successful Women Farmers of America." Colliers, September, 1910, pp. 20-1.

[See Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information]

"Diversified Farming at Its Best." The Michigan Farmer, November 15, 1969, p. 16.

A woman is director of a Mott Foundation sponsored farm program. The farm has been purchased so that Flint school children can get a glimpse of farming.

Ducoff, Louis J., and Hagood, Margaret Jarman. "Occupational Patterns of the Rural Population." Rural Life in the United States. Carl C. Taylor, et al. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1955.

Suggests reasons for small number of females employed in farm work according to the 1940 census. Major reason is seasonal: the census is taken in March when land is being prepared for planting, a traditionally male job.

"Farm Wife Tells 'How I Help My Husband'." Farmer's Digest, March, 1971, pp. 69-74.

A number of farm women participated in a round table discussion on women's farm responsibilities. Questions asked were: what dairy farm activities, outside of household work, were they involved in; how much time did they spend daily in such activities; what did they feel was their most important duty as a dairy farm wife; what part of the farm did they enjoy most or least; and what farm management decisions did they participate in.

[See also Problems of Working in Farm Management]

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUALITATIVE - FARM (continued)

Farman, Ella D. How Two Girls Tried Farming. Boston: D. Lothrop Company, 1875.

[See Problems of Working in Farm Management]

"Forward to the Land." World's Work, Vol. 26 (May, 1913), 118-9.

Portrays the potential success of women who enter agriculture on the basis of one woman who purchased a farm, and developed the necessary agricultural skills and executive capacity to establish a profitable enterprise. Suggests the benefits which will likely accrue from implementation of scientific agriculture, cooperative selling, and community land credit systems.

[See also Problems of Working in Farm Management]

Fussell, G. E. and K. R. The English Country Woman; A Farmhouse Social History, A.D. 1500-1900. London: Andrew Melrose, 1953.

A detailed description of rural women, their lives, activities, rights, and responsibilities from 1500-1900.

[See also International Trends]

Galenson, Marjorie. Women and Work: An International Comparison. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1973.

[See International Trends]

Galpin, Charles Josiah. Rural Social Problems. New York: The Century Company, 1924.

"Some Problems That Confront Farm Women."
Cites the long work day as a major problem for farm women. Considers best utilization of space for the woman's garden. Also discusses the difficulties of keeping a clean home on the farm.

[See also Problems and Issues at Work; Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Household]

Hagood, Margaret Jarman. "The Farm Home and Family." Rural Life in the United States. Carl C. Taylor, et al. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1955.

Includes section on the duties and role of the farm wife and mother. Contends the lower the economic status of the southern family, the more likely the wife will work. Also states, although the farm family is patriarchal, the farm wife is still the central figure. Farm wives work harder than urban wives partly because of their higher birth rate and because of their lack of modern household devices.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUALITATIVE - FARM (continued)

Hall, Florence. "The Nation's Crops Need You." Independent Woman, 24 (July, 1945), 187.

Tells of the need for 3/4 of a million women for emergency farm work in 1945.

Harris, Evelyn. The Barter Lady: A Woman Farmer Sees It Through. Garden City, New York: Doubleday Company, 1941.

[See Problems of Working in Farm Management]

Higbee, Edward. Farms and Farmers in an Urban Age. New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1963.

A sympathetic look at the plight of the small farmer. Although it deals with case histories of many farmers, women are seen only peripherally, not stressed as playing an active role in agriculture.

Horvath, Marilyn. "Economics on the Farm." The Michigan Farmer, January 1, 1966, p. 16.

[See Problems of Working in Farm Management]

Lehnert, Richard. "Her Black 'Pets'." The Michigan Farmer, October 2, 1971, p. 17.

Nancy Deuble raises Black Angus that have won her many trophies and earned her respect among breeders.

Miller, Wilma. "More Joys Than Tears." The Michigan Farmer, April 7, 1962, pp. 20-1.

Story of family, two sons and three daughters, who all own and care for purebred heifers. Their parents feel caring and paying for these animals gives their children a sense of responsibility.

Miller, Wilma. "Your Budget in the Black." The Michigan Farmer, January 20, 1962, p. 14.

[See Problems of Working in Farm Management]

"Need for Women in Agriculture." Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 58 (June, 1944), 12-48.

War labor shortage calls forth a need for "womanpower" in rural areas. Types of jobs, general requirements are described.

Nicholson, A. "2,000 Hens and a City Job." Saturday Evening Post, March 25, 1944, pp. 20-1.

Description of post-war years and plans for rural residents to own farms and maintain full-time employment in urban industries. Describes

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUALITATIVE - FARM (continued)

responsibilities of rural women who help to maintain farms while their husbands are employed in the city.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Nonfarm]

Pollard, Bonnie. "Calf Money Buys Extras." The Michigan Farmer, November 6, 1971, p. 28.

In order to buy luxury items for her home, this rural wife decided to raise feeder calves. Her husband, a factory worker, leaves the calf business up to her.

Pollard, Bonnie. "Lady Veterinarian." The Michigan Farmer, April 7, 1972, p. 48.

A half-Jewish German refugee earned her DVM in Cuba. Now she treats dairy cows. The mother of three, she has definite views on women's abilities to combine motherhood and careers.

Pollard, Bonnie. "Rabbits and Bunnies." The Michigan Farmer, November 29, 1971, p. 18.

A young farm wife began raising two rabbits; now they number in the thousands and have become the major farm enterprise. An Ag. graduate from Western Michigan University, she had never lived on a farm before marrying a farmer.

Pollard, Bonnie. "We're Farmers." The Michigan Farmer, February 19, 1972, p. 14.

A 50-year old Detroit couple decide to fulfill their lifelong dream and buy a dairy farm. "Always a city girl, now the wife drives a tractor, milks, and keeps the books.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Household]

"Proof That Pigwifery Pays." Farmer's Digest, April, 1961, pp. 55-7.

[See Problems of Working in Farm Management]

Raper, Arthur. "The Cotton Belt." Rural Life in the United States. Carl C. Taylor, et al. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1955.

Women and children of ware workers, tenants, and small landowners work in the fields in busy seasons. Since the work is seasonal, Black women often take on domestic work which in turn permits White wives of small farmers to earn off-farm income.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Nonfarm]

Raper, Arthur. "Dairy Areas." Rural Life in the United States. Carl C. Taylor, et al. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1955.

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LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUALITATIVE - FARM (continued)

Girls assist with chores on dairy farms. Farm women's participation differs by ethnic origin--Yankee and Scandinavian females do less field work than those of German and Polish extraction. Among all nationalities, dairy farming is a family enterprise.

Schuler, Edgar A., and Taylor, Carl C. "Farm People's Attitudes and Opinions." Rural Life in the United States. Carl C. Taylor, et al. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1955.

Cites a 1939 survey of husbands and wives and boys and girls engaged in farm work. Field work, milking, and the care of livestock are generally male responsibilities, while poultry and vegetable gardens are female tasks.

Sims, Newell LeRoy. Elements of Rural Sociology. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1946.

"The Primary Tradition."
Points out the division of labor by sex is more pronounced on American than European farms. Women tend to be restricted to indoor work on American farms, although they may do certain outdoor chores: raising poultry, milking, gardening, and specific field work. Cites a 1920 survey of outdoor work done by females. Comments on the passing of the "hired girl".

[See also International Trends]

Smuts, Robert W. Women and Work in America. New York: Schocken Books, 1971.

An historical analysis of the changing role of women and their labor force participation. Discusses details of women's work on the farm. Distinguishes geographically between off-farm employment of rural women in the late 1800s: western women were teachers, farm laborers, or domestic servants; White southern women were teachers or textile employees; Black southern women were farm hands or domestic servants. Approximately 1/4 million women ran their own farms.

Discusses the continuing dependence on urban and semi-rural women to carry on small scale agriculture in the early 1900s. Lists details of women's home work in the city, how they supplemented their family income, and of the paid labor they performed.

Those engaged in work outside the home were predominantly single. Jobs in commerce and manufacturing were segregated by sex.

In more recent times, the distinction between urban and rural areas has become blurred. Well over half of working women on farms are engaged in nonfarm jobs. About 25 percent of rural women are in the labor force; about 30 percent of those in city and towns are so engaged. An increasing number of married women are employed.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Nonfarm; Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUALITATIVE - FARM (continued)

Spence, Elizabeth. "Vocation Down on the Farm." Independent Woman, Vol. 110 (April, 1943), 21-22.

Women workers go to work in rural areas to help out during war labor shortage.

Streeter, John W. The Fat of the Land. New York: Macmillan Company, 1905.

[See Problems of Working in Farm Management]

Tanner, Henry. The Abbotts Farm. London: Macmillan and Company, 1880.

Farm couple struggle through depression years. Author describes the optimistic attitude held by his wife. Her ability to manage under impoverished conditions contributed to stability and maintenance of their farm home.

Tarven, James D. "Gradients of Urban Influence on the Educational, Employment, and Fertility Patterns of Women." Rural Sociology, Vol. 34, No. 3 (September, 1969), 356-67.

[See Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends]

Taylor, C. "The Corn Belt." Rural Life in the United States. Carl C. Taylor, et al. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1955.

Women rarely work in fields. They do care for poultry, dairy products, and maintain "kitchen gardens".

Taylor, Carl C. "Range Livestock Areas." Rural Life in the United States. Carl C. Taylor, et al. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1955.

Women have little part in manual work of ranching, although they may help out during the lambing season. Women may participate in ranch management. The veneration of women in songs, etc., is also discussed.

Taylor, Lee, and Glasgow, Charles W. Occupations and Low-Income Rural People. Southern Cooperative Series, Bulletin 90. December, 1963.

Based on data collected for the Southern Regional Research Project in 1961. Includes a description of occupational characteristics of low-income employed male household heads; an analysis of their attitudes toward their work; and their aspirations for occupational achievement for themselves and their children.

[See also Rural Life, Miscellaneous]

Terry, T. B. Our Farming, Or How We Have Made a Run-Down Farm Bring Both Profit and Pleasure. Philadelphia: The Farmer Company, 1893.

American farmer presents account of his family's struggle to become successful in farming. Chapter entitled "The Wife's Share," presents

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUALITATIVE - FARM (continued)

his views on the valuable contribution played by farm women in early America. Author suggests many farm wives have been undervalued and abused due to archaic cultural norms which maintain men are superior to women. He proposes need for reevaluation of rural women's role and contribution to farming and suggests man and wife be considered equally valuable partners in farming enterprise.

Thayen, J. V. "Farmer's Wife." Forum, Vol. 76 (July, 1926), 146-9.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Household]

Tietsort, Sharlene. "Good Money Management." The Michigan Farmer, November 19, 1966, p. 18.

[See Problems of Working in Farm Management]

Tietsort, Sharlene. "Record Keeping Center." The Michigan Farmer, November 5, 1966, p. 22.

[See Problems of Working in Farm Management]

Van Der Veer, Judy. Brown Hills. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1938.

Young woman raised on farm keeps record of her life. Story recounts her day-to-day experiences growing up in rural California. In author's words, her book is about "horned toads and dry grasses and cattle and horses and country folk."

"Without Fuss or Feathers; Wartime Platform for American Farm Women." Time, January 12, 1942, p. 16.

Programs and policies for rural women during World War II. Concentrates on the need to maintain food production. Recommends farm children be released from school during seasonal peaks to assist in food production.

"The Woman Farmer." The Book of Rural Life. 1925, Vol. 10, 6070-79.

A 10-volume encyclopedia of rural life, including an excellent section devoted to rural women and their place as necessary partners of American farmers. Points out that from the time of primitive man, women have been an important part of farming: women invented and fashioned the necessary farm tools and equipment. Modern farm women contribute billions of dollars annually to agriculture; in addition, they mold young rural youth's standards.

Women's work is described as being exceedingly varied indoors and out-of-doors. As a homemaker, mother, and community leader, the farm wife's contributions have been numerous. She has produced fruits and vegetables for family food consumption as well as clothing adequate to meet the needs of rural living. Farm extension agencies are described

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUALITATIVE - FARM (continued)

as being an important factor in helping rural women improve conditions within their homes. The book discusses problems which have faced farm wives in providing adequate educational opportunities for their children. Community leadership is discussed as it has encouraged these women to assume additional responsibilities in the legislative, educational, social, and civic affairs on both local and state levels.

An additional section is devoted to the women farmers in America. Draws distinction between women as farmers and those who are merely owners of farms. The former are depicted as having a great knack for detail. Comments on types of farming operations, average farm size, and discusses with which type and size women farmers have had the greatest business success.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Household; Organizations: Farm - Social and Civic; Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information]

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUALITATIVE - NONFARM

Allen, Ruth A. "The Labor of Women in the Production of Cotton." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Texas, 1931.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

"Around the State With Extension Folks." The Michigan Farmer, April 4, 1959, p. 25.

Rural women's home demonstration club become professionals in the business of communications. The group began doing their own weekly radio show in the fall of 1954. Subjects concern lessons, special interest meetings, workshops, county events, and general homemaker information. County radio chairman assists the women in program format.

[See also Organizations: Farm - Social and Civic]

Bauer, L. L., and Sappington, C. B. The Impact of 1960-65 Conditions on Nonfarm Income, Farm Employment, and Mobility by Race and Sex in Tennessee. Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 477. Knoxville: University of Tennessee, March, 1971.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

Nicholson, A. "2,000 Hens and a City Job." Saturday Evening Post, March 25, 1944, pp. 20-1.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

"The Perfect Craft." The Michigan Farmer, June 4, 1955, p. 18.

30 rural women develop Weavers Guild in Michigan's Sultens Bay Area. Making rugs on looms loaned by the University of Michigan allows these women to participate in a creative art while at the same time producing an attractive commodity for welcome additional income.

Pollard, Bonnie. "She's An Ag. Teacher." The Michigan Farmer, April 15, 1972, p. 22.

Young woman with no farm background majors in agriculture and becomes the first female high school agriculture teacher.

Raper, Arthur. "The Cotton Belt." Rural Life in the United States. Carl C. Taylor, et al. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1955.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

Smuts, Robert W. Women and Work in America. New York: Schocken Books, 1971.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUALITATIVE - NONFARM (continued)

Tietsort, Sharlene. "Working Farm Wife." The Michigan Farmer, May 7, 1966, p. 28.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Reasons for Working]

U.S. Bureau of Census. "Occupational Trends in Nonmetropolitan Employment, 1960-1970." Bureau of Census, CPS Series, No. 37 (June, 1971), 23.

Considers rural workers' migration from farms to factories. In 1970, blue and white collar jobs accounted for approximately 80 percent of all nonmetropolitan area employment. Smaller proportion of nonmetropolitan workers were in white collar jobs than in metropolitan areas. Increasing expansion of jobs for operatives and craftsmen in rural areas is predicted. Rural manufacturing should continue to benefit from trend toward decentralization of industry.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility]

U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Labor Standards Administration. Negro Women in the Population and in the Labor Force. December, 1967.

Charts, tables, graphs, etc. with demographic characteristics of Negro female workers. Nine out of ten Negro women were nonfarm residents in 1960 compared to eight out of ten in 1950. General trend has been for Black persons to move into central cities. Highest unemployment rates noted among Negro females; those in rural areas were more disadvantaged than city residents.

[See also Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends; Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility]

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LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUALITATIVE - HOUSEHOLD

Bennington, Betty. "Sure You Can Handle It." The Michigan Farmer, January 6, 1962, p. 16.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

Galpin, Charles Josiah. Rural Social Problems. New York: The Century Company, 1924.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

Miller, Wilma. "The House That Houghton's Built." The Michigan Farmer, March 3, 1962, p. 22.

Tells of woman who drew up scale drawings for her new home. She credits being a member of an extension group as having helped her in this task.

[See also Organizations: Farm - Social and Civic]

Miller, Wilma. "Your Budget in the Black." The Michigan Farmer, January 20, 1962, p. 14.

[See Problems of Working in Farm Management]

Pollard, Bonnie. "We're Farmers." The Michigan Farmer, February 19, 1972, p. 14.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

Taylor, C. C. Rural Sociology: A Study of Rural Problems. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1926.

Study of rural life, the rural home and family. Considers rural women's function as the farm wife and mother. States "the rural woman must be equal to several women. She must be master cook, adapt her means to welfare of the group, be wash and laundry woman, know chemicals, be a food expert, a teacher, entertainer, and philosopher," (p. 192). Besides "philosophy", book presents certain demographic statistics for rural women in late 1920s.

[See also Rural Life, Miscellaneous; Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends]

Thayer, J. V. "Farmer's Wife." Forum, Vol. 76 (July, 1926), 146-9.

A description of rural farm wife's duties. Concerns particular problems encountered in attempting to become established in general farming in 1914.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION: QUALITATIVE - HOUSEHOLD (continued)

Vogt, Paul L. Introduction to Rural Sociology. New York: D. Appelton and Company, 1925.

"The Improvement of Agricultural Methods."
Cites the changing role of women in agriculture. Due to household improvements, rural women's work is now comparable to her urban counterparts.

"What Do Farm Women Want?" Literary Digest, August 21, 1926, p. 50.

A report of a Chicago conference of farm women to discuss rural women's problems in the late 1920s. Women felt the need for better sanitary conditions, more home conveniences, better educational advantages, more recreation, and more recognition of the value of their work.

"The Woman Farmer." The Book of Rural Life. 1925, Vol. 10, 6070-79.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

PROBLEMS OF WORKING IN FARM MANAGEMENT

"Farm Wife Tells 'How I Help My Husband'." Farmer's Digest, March, 1971, pp. 69-74.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

Farman, Ella. How Two Girls Tried Farming. Boston: D. Lothrop Company, 1875.

Two women, one a housemaid in a country family, the other a district school teacher, defy societal norms of their day and set out together on an adventure as partners in ownership and management of a farm. Story recounts their numerous struggles on the way to success in achieving a profitable, self-sufficient business.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

"Forward to the Land." World's Work, Vol. 26 (May, 1913), 118-9.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

Freeman, R. C., and Bane, L. "Saving and Spending Patterns of the Same Rural Families Over a 10-Year Period, 1933-1943." American Economic Review, Vol. 34 (June, 1944), 344-50.

A longitudinal study to determine patterns of saving and spending among rural families over a 10-year period. Author found that rural people were subject to wide swings in amount of disposable income which, thus, required careful long-term planning.

[See also Problems and Issues at Work]

Harris, Evelyn. The Barter Lady: A Woman Farmer Sees It Through. Garden City, New York: Doubleday Company, 1934.

The personal story of a widow left with five children, three farms, and a large mortgage, who refuses to give up her farms. Discusses problems of legal discrimination she meets as a single woman. Tells of the instability of farm income and her use of bartering to pay bills. She also writes to supplement her farm income. A positive picture of the farm wife and rural living.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm; Problems and Issues at Work]

Horvath, Marilyn. "Economics on the Farm." The Michigan Farmer, January 1, 1966, p. 16.

How a farm wife manages an unstable farm income to support a family of nine.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

PROBLEMS OF WORKING IN FARM MANAGEMENT (continued)

Miller, Wilma. "Your Budget in the Black." The Michigan Farmer, January 20, 1962, p. 14.

An article on budgeting. Husband and wife laud M.S.U.'s Extension Service mail-in-account project. Merrelyn Brand keeps family accounts while her husband, Jim, takes care of the farm business accounts.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm; Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Household]

"Proof That Pigwifery Pays." Farmer's Digest, April, 1961, pp. 55-7.

Profitable pig farming enterprise is pursued by two rural women in Southhampton, England. Owner and her herdswoman describe how they raise and manage large herd of swine. Practice concentrates on providing individual attention to each sow during pregnancy, while farrowing, and while feeding to produce larger, healthier litters.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

Streeter, John W. The Fat of the Land. New York: Macmillan Company, 1905.

Story of an ex-physician and his wife. The couple decide to enter farming as a new way of life when his health condition precludes continuing his medical practice. The book recounts all facets of their getting established and problems they encountered. Several chapters are devoted to the particularly crucial role of "Polly," the author's wife, in contributing to the success of their venture. Special emphasis is placed upon her part in managing finances and her contribution to business decisions.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

Tietsort, Sharlene. "Good Money Management." The Michigan Farmer, November 19, 1966, p. 18.

A young farm couple divide the management chores: the husband keeps farm records while the wife maintains house records. The wife also assists by contributing off-farm income.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

Tietsort, Sharlene. "Record Keeping Center." The Michigan Farmer, November 5, 1966, p. 22.

An ex-bookkeeper, this farm wife keeps the books for the family dairy operation. She discusses her method of setting up a record keeping center.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

PROBLEMS OF WORKING IN FARM MANAGEMENT (continued)

Wilkening, Eugene, and Morrison, Denton E. "A Comparison of Husband and Wife Responses Concerning Who Makes Farm and Home Decisions." Marriage and Family Living, Vol. 25, No. 3 (August, 1963), pp. 349-51.

Results of a survey of 61 randomly selected farm families. These families were asked to respond to the relative involvement of husbands and wives in 23 types of decisions pertaining to the farm, household, and family. Husbands most frequently made farm related decisions. Wives most frequently made decisions on food, interior decoration, and social contacts. Thirteen out of twenty-three decisions were shared equally by husbands and wives. Wives' involvement was greater according to the wife's response than the husband's in about 1/4 of all decisions. Methodological problems of the survey technique were discussed. Concludes the survey technique may be more accurate in determining whether or not there is involvement in a decision than who decides the particular matter.

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PROBLEMS AND ISSUES AT WORK

Altman, Ralph. Availability for Work: A Study in Unemployment Compensation. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1950.

[See Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility]

Chavez, Jennie V. "An Opinion: Women of the Mexican American Movement." Mademoiselle, April, 1972, p. 92.

[See Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility]

Fogarty, Michael P.; Rapoport, Rhona; and Rapoport, Robert N. Women and Top Jobs, An Interim Report. London: Political and Economic Planning, Tavistock Institute, 1967.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

Freeman, R. C., and Bane, L. "Saving and Spending Patterns of the Same Rural Families Over a 10-Year Period, 1933-1943." American Economic Review, Vol. 34 (June, 1944), 344-50.

[See Problems of Working in Farm Management]

Galpin, Josiah. Rural Social Problems. New York: The Century Company, 1924.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

Harris, Evelyn. The Barter Lady: A Woman Farmer Sees It Through. Garden City, New York: Doubleday Company, 1934.

[See Problems of Working in Farm Management]

Henzfeld, N. K. "Status of Women." Commonweal, Vol. 71 (February, 1960), 515-8.

Article describes discrimination against women as it exists in varying degrees throughout the world. Women face barriers on legal, political, social, and economic levels. While American women are described as being at a comparative advantage with women in other countries, they are still at a disadvantage compared to their American male counterparts r.e., employment and educational opportunities.

[See also International Trends]

National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America. Equal Employment Opportunity: Compliance and Affirmative Action. Edited by Thompson Powers. New York: National Association of Manufacturers, 1969.

Publication examines all aspects of discrimination and EEOC guidelines for affirmative action. One chapter deals specifically with the legal restrictions on sex discrimination.

PROBLEMS AND ISSUES AT WORK (continued)

Report of the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, 1967-1968. Lansing, Michigan: State of Michigan, December 10, 1968.

Report of action taken by the Commission on the Status of Women. Summary reports are presented by the following committees: education, employment, legislation and communications, home and community. Establishes vocational guidance as a state priority in promoting equal opportunities for women. Considers labor laws in the state and supports protective legislation for women who cannot or do not want to work overtime. Discusses equal opportunity in terms of the state civil service. Promotes extending minimum wage protection to farm and private household workers. Considers the need for expanded child care facilities in the state. Makes recommendation on state and federal legislation, including the ERA.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information; Problems of Working: Day Care]

PROBLEMS OF WORKING: DAY CARE

Ausmus, Norma F. "Labor Market Information Needs of Rural Labor Force Participants." Labor Market Information in Rural Areas. East Lansing, Michigan: Center for Rural Manpower and Public Affairs, Michigan State University, 1972.

[See Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information]

Eisenberg, A., and Eisenberg, H. "Child Care Created by Mother." Ladies Home Journal, June, 1964, p. 56.

Articulates problems working mothers have trying to obtain satisfactory and reliable child care arrangements. Suggests children of working women do not necessarily suffer from deprivation. Most important factor is that working mothers and the rest of the family feel secure and comfortable about arrangements that have been made.

Featherstone, Joseph. "The Day Care Problem: Kentucky Fried Children." The New Republic, September 12, 1970, pp. 12-16.

There are not enough child care facilities for the estimated 5 million children under six years of age with working parents. Franchised child care centers will not be sufficient. Federal subsidy for labor and industry sponsored child care is necessary.

Galenson, Marjorie. Women and Work: An International Comparison. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1973.

[See International Trends]

Report of the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, 1967-1968. Lansing, Michigan: State of Michigan, December 10, 1968.

[See Problems and Issues at Work]

U.S. Department of Labor. Working Mothers and the Need for Child Care Services. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, June, 1968.

Pamphlet includes statistics from March, 1967 showing the need for day care services through the percentages of working women with children, present child care arrangements of working mothers (1965), and the proportions of working mothers, Black and White, who have young children. Statistics from a national survey sponsored by HEW, Child and Women's Bureaus.

ORGANIZATIONS: WORK - UNIONS

Cook, Alice. "Women in American Trade Unions." Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science (January, 1968), 124-32.

Compares women's status in U.S. trade unions over a period of a decade. Similar article was prepared in 1958. Author determined status of women had remained relatively constant over the period.

"Factory Workers in Fields." Commonweal, Vol. 45 (October 25, 1946), 27.

Describes situation of farm workers on large plantations in contrast with those of small farmers. Points out government's failure to aid agricultural workers by excluding them from regular social benefits set up for industrial employees. Suggests strong union is best tool to force such an issue.

Kircher, William. "The Farmworker Needs to be Unionized." Farm Quarterly (Spring, 1970), 57-60.

Articulates the need for unionization among farmers and recent advances toward this goal--particularly in California. Outlines the need for self-regulation among farmers, additional education and training, sound labor management, recruitment and placement, and legislative.

"Workers in Farm Factories; Report on Associated Farmers in California." Survey, May, 1944, p. 164.

Examines the need to revise America's image of farm workers. Employees of industrialized agriculture must be viewed as wage earners requiring the safeguards of organization and collective bargaining. Cites a report "The Associated Farmers of California" which suggests abuses are prevalent in large scale and industrialized agriculture in California.

ORGANIZATIONS: FARM - SOCIAL AND CIVIC

"Around the State With Extension Folks." The Michigan Farmer, April 4, 1959, p. 25.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Nonfarm]

Atkeson, Mary Meek. The Woman on the Farm. New York: Century Company, 1924.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

Bailey, L. H. The Country-Life Movement in the United States. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

An account of women's contributions to the country-life movement. Author describes life of rural women and discusses their central role in home management. Suggests farm women be encouraged to seek additional educational opportunities and enter agricultural schools.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm; Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information]

Breckenridge, S. P. Women in the Twentieth Century. New York: McGraw Hill Company, 1933.

"Social Organization of Rural Women During Postwar Development Period, 1918-1932."
Discusses development of rural women's organizations around 1930. Rural women's participation in organized activities was directly related to general farm movements such as farmer's institutes and farmer's clubs. County demonstration projects of the Farm Bureau Federation helped to facilitate work of the County Extension programs.

Burchfield, L. Our Rural Communities; A Guidebook to Published Materials on Rural Problems. Chicago: Public Administration Services, 1947.

"Community Organization, The Developing Rural Community."
A comprehensive resource bibliography for smaller communities and rural areas. Designed to help solve social, economic, and cultural problems, the list includes information on school development, library services, welfare services, etc.

[See also Rural Development and Economic Change]

"Come to College Mom." The Michigan Farmer, July 18, 1959, p. 15.

Annual homemakers conference choose "College Days for Mom" as its theme. Purpose is to challenge rural homemakers' views on national and world affairs.

Elsinger, Verna. "The Woman's Sphere." Rural America, November, 1931, p. 5.

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ORGANIZATIONS: FARM - SOCIAL AND CIVIC (continued)

Recounts the beginnings of rural women's participation in the Farm Bureau Federation. Author discusses how agricultural cooperation in its early developmental years was considered to be a masculine enterprise until time revealed the urgent necessity of good membership relations which often had their origin in the farm home. Some auxillary organizations were begun through which rural women could participate in meetings by providing information and other general service. Later, expansion of such early developments brought increasing participation on the part of many farm wives in such activities.

"FHA Elects Officers." The Michigan Farmer, May 21, 1955, pp. 22-3.

1,000 young rural women attend a two-day annual conference of Future Homemakers of America. Honorary memberships, FHA scholarships, and state degrees are awarded each year.

Hay, D. G. "The Social Participation of Households in Selected Rural Communities of the Northeast." Rural Sociology (March, 1950), 141-6.

A comparative analysis of the social participation of households in four northeastern rural communities. Both formal and informal organizations were included in the study. There was usually a consistent and significant relationship between occupational status of male head, socioeconomic status, and the education of the heads of households with average participation scores in all rural organizations. Education of female heads as well as male heads was significantly related with average participation scores in all rural organizations.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information]

McNutt, Judie. "A Quiet Revolution." Nation's Agriculture, January, 1972, p. 13.

American Farm Bureau women are portrayed as having "Spirit of 1776" in taking an active role in projects ranging from clean-up of the environment and building consumer understanding to working for a better government. Projects include promoting agricultural products, farm safety studies, meetings with legislators, telephone campaigns, and mail questionnaires to determine opinions on county government, taxes, zoning, and pollution.

MacGarr, L. The Rural Community. New York: Macmillan Company, 1924.

[See Rural Life, Miscellaneous]

Miller, Wilma. "The House That Houghton's Built." The Michigan Farmer, March 3, 1962, p. 22.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Household]

Miller, Wilma. "Nation's Farm Home." Nation's Agriculture, January, 1971, pp. 24-5.

ORGANIZATIONS: FARM - SOCIAL AND CIVIC (continued)

Rural women hold American Farm Bureau Federation Convention in Houston. Recounts Farm Bureau women's accomplishments during the past year: New York chapter distributed one-quarter million "Facts on Food" flyers; television programs on major TV network were developed; bus tours through labor camps of Puerto Rican field workers were sponsored; the women cooperated with the Task Force for Rural Development; testified at legislative hearings, etc.

Miller, Wilma. "A Woman of Many Talents." Nation's Agriculture, February, 1971, pp. 24-5.

Describes life of Mrs. William J. Kuhfuss, wife of President of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Activities include: Extension home service, Women's Guild, and numerous volunteer services.

Moore, Lorabeth. "While Husbands Babysit." The Michigan Farmer, May 2, 1953, pp. 10-11.

Cooperative Extension Service at Michigan State University is described as excellent method for rural women to learn how to make more attractive, harmonious homes; how to keep their families healthy and well-nourished; how to make or select becoming practical clothes; and how to manage their time and money.

Pollard, Bonnie. "WSAM." The Michigan Farmer, January 15, 1972, p. 21.

Tells of the founding of Women to Save Agriculture in Michigan, a group of concerned farm wives who feel small farmers must become politically active.

"Promising Careers for Girls." Farm Journal, Vol. 92 (October, 1968), 74-5.

[See Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information]

"Short Cuts, Longer Life." The Michigan Farmer, February 6, 1954, pp. 174-5.

Twenty rural women participated in a work simplification course offered through a Cardiac Homemakers Program. Michigan State University had conducted similar courses throughout Michigan. Course aimed at assisting cardiac and other handicapped homemakers in developing stress avoiding techniques to utilize in completing household tasks.

Smith, Lynn T. The Sociology of Rural Life. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1940.

[See Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends]

"Social Participation in Rural Community, Wake County, North Carolina." American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 57 (November, 1951), 243-8.

A study concerning the interrelationships of two types of rural social structures: (1) a locality group; (2) voluntary formal organization.

ORGANIZATIONS: FARM - SOCIAL AND CIVIC (continued)

Discovered the extent to which participation is confined to a locality group of residence increases as age increases. Suggests the extent to which formal social participation is limited to the locality group of residence is related to the degree of locality group consciousness.

Sturt, Daniel W. "Relevant Programs for People." Paper presented at the Washington State Cooperative Extension Service Annual Conference, October 30, 1968.

Author charges that the Extension Service has lost track of the human factor in rural areas and proposes some relevant programs urgently needed. In terms of rural youth, Sturt calls for projects related to vocational counseling and assistance, and job related information. He also urges the facilitation of a program concentrated primarily in the areas of consumer education and job market information, employment assistance, and training for rural women. He feels that four groups have been overlooked in the last few decades: (1) small farm operators; (2) nonfarm rural residents; (3) hired farm labor; and (4) older people and retirees.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information]

Vogt, Paul L. Introduction to Rural Sociology. New York: D. Appelton and Company, 1925.

"Socialization of the Village."
The women's club as a socializing force in rural America.

"When Women Get Together." The Michigan Farmer, August 7, 1954, pp. 17-97.

1,500 rural women attended the 27th annual meeting of homemakers at Michigan State University. Attendees, most of whom were home demonstration members, attended classes and listened to guest speakers. Three Michigan women were awarded $200 college scholarships on the basis of their scholastic work, school and community activities, and interest in becoming home demonstration agents.

"The Woman Farmer." The Book of Rural Life. 1925, Vol. 10, 6070-79.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

"Your Future Is New." The Michigan Farmer, May 7, 1955, p. 14.

4-H experience provides initial motivation for young rural women to aspire to careers as home demonstration agents. College years in the School of Home Economics at Michigan State University offer increased social confidence and teach young women to enjoy life, showing them that there is more to life than traditionally thought for young rural women.

ORGANIZATIONS: WOMEN'S LIBERATION

Chavez, Jennie V. "An Opinion: Women of the Mexican American Movement." Mademoiselle, April, 1972, p. 92.

Written by a Chicano woman involved in women's liberation, the article tells of the first national Mujeres Por La Raza conference. Chicano women gathered to discuss particular problems they meet in terms of societal norms, family relations, employment trends, and educational opportunities.

[See also Problems and Issues at Work]

"A Farm Wife Stands Up For Women's Lib." Farm Journal, Vol. 95, No. 11 (November, 1971), 28.

Farm wife relates her views concerning Women's Liberation Movement. Her basic beliefs focus on the need for "human" as opposed to "women's" liberation. Marriage can be more rewarding and fulfilling for both partners, according to the author, if each can learn and share some of the other's responsibility. No reversal of roles is suggested, rather, greater appreciation on part of husband and wife for one another's human as well as economic value.

Pollard, Bonnie. "Women in Politics." The Michigan Farmer, October 21, 1972, p. 26.

The head of the Michigan Women's Political Caucus urges farm wives to get involved in efforts to protect their rights.

FERTILITY, POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHY, AND TRENDS

Altman, Ralph. Availability for Work: A Study in Unemployment Compensation. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1950.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Unemployment]

Baken, O. E., et al. "Economics for Living; A Review of Agriculture in Modern Life." Commonweal, Vol. 31 (March 1, 1940), 413-5.

In essay, "Our Rural People," O.E. Baken, agricultural economist in U.S. Department of Agriculture, notes the solitary hope for civilization remains in maintaining the high birth rate among rural women. Suggests the "familistic" economic system (such as that among rural people) gives secure prospect for reproducing the race. Considerable concern was expressed that the human race would otherwise eventually depopulate itself.

Brunner, Edmund de S., and Hollenbeck, W. American Society, Urban and Rural Patterns. New York: Harper and Sons, 1955.

[See Rural Development and Economic Change]

Brunner, Edmund de S., and Kalb, John H. Rural Social Trends. New York: McGraw Hill, 1933.

Outlines demographic characteristics of rural population in 1930s. Discusses relevant influences leading to change in social and economic structure of rural areas: rural-urban relationships; mechanization; merchandising and credit services; social and recreational services; mobility-changing characteristics; social implications of local government.

[See also Rural Development and Economic Change]

Cain, Glen. Married Women in the Labor Force. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1966.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Reasons for Working]

"Demographic Change and the Roles and Status of Women." Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 375 (January, 1968), 15-25.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

"Ecological Patterns of Land Tenure, Farm Land Uses, and Farm Population Characteristics." Rural Sociology, Vol. 28 (June, 1963), 128-45.

[See Rural Development and Economic Change]

FERTILITY, POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHY, AND TRENDS (continued)

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Ferriss, Abbott L. Indicators of Trends in the Status of American Women. New York: Russell Sage, 1971.

[See Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information]

Galpin, C. J. "My Philosophy of Rural Life." Rural Sociology, Vol. 13, No. 2 (June, 1948), 164-70.

[See Rural Life, Miscellaneous]

Gillette, John Morris. Rural Sociology. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1936.

"Effects of Migration on the Size and Composition of the Rural Population." According to the 1930 census, the rural farm is the only class of population where there are more males than females for all age groups. Discusses the effects of migratory movement on rural sex composition. Claims feminization of the cities is not a new phenomenon and discusses its causes in terms of a differential death and birth rate. Considers the effects of Negro migration on age and sex composition. Intense familialism is noted.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility]

Gillette, John Morris. Rural Sociology. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1936.

"The Farm Family."
Farm family is dealt with in detail: the proportion married and divorced relative to urban and rural nonfarm residents; the proportion widowed; and the proportion who marry fellow farmers.

Kalb, John H., and Brunner, Edmund de S. Study of Rural Society: Its Organization and Changes. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1940.

A book on rural youth. Presents a study of the nature of rural society. Includes discussions on rural family, rural-urban relationships, distribution of rural population, psychological characteristics of rural people, and the mobility of rural population. Studies functions and institutions of rural society, social and political trends, and policies. Presents fertility rates for various sized villages and cities.

"Location Aspects of Population Densities, Farm Sizes and Farm Land Values." Rural Sociology, Vol. 31 (March, 1966), 40-52.

Statistical tables: population per square mile of land area--1940, 1950, and 1960; average size of farm--1939, 1949, and 1959; value of land and buildings per 100 acres of land in farms. Study based upon data from 352 selected counties.

FERTILITY, POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHY, AND TRENDS (continued)

Locke, Harvey J. "Contemporary American Farm Families." Rural Sociology, Vol. 10, No. 2 (June, 1945), 142-51.

[See Rural Life, Miscellaneous]

Nelson, L. "Inter-Marriage Among Nationality Groups in a Rural Area of Minnesota." American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 48 (March, 1943), 585-92.

Researchers studied the extent of inter-nationality marriages among rural residents in northern Minnesota. Determined that in rural areas, geographical groupings of persons of similar ethnic backgrounds tended to reinforce cultural isolation and facilitated the preservation of cultural diversities. Therefore, rural men and women were much less likely to undergo the assimilative process as actively as would be the case among those who migrated to urban areas.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility]

Reid, Margaret G.; Collings, Mary Louise; Reynolds, Lucile W.; and Caroles, May L. "The 1950 Census." Journal of Home Economics, Vol. 42, No. 5 (May, 1950), 341-5.

The 1950 census and its implications for rural areas. Suggests some human value interpretations home demonstration agents can draw about the rural family. Considers farm and nonfarm housing.

Sanderson, Dwight. Rural Sociology and Rural Social Organization. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1942.

Chapter 10, "The Farm Family."
Defines the family. Includes figures on number of farm men and women raised on farms, proportion of married rural residents, their age at marriage, and family size. States rural families are patriarchal.

Schroeder, M. "Births of a Nation." Christian Century, Vol. 62 (April 25, 1945), 516-7.

Compares birth rates among rural and urban women. The ratio of replacement of births was 136 for every 100 population in rural areas, 76 per 100 in urban areas. Suggests possibility of ZPG in United States by 1980 based upon current trends.

Sims, Newell LeRoy. Elements of Rural Sociology. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1946.

"Physical Characteristics of the Rural People."
More men than women live in rural areas, while the inverse is true in cities.

Sims, Newell LeRoy. Elements of Rural Sociology. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1946.

FERTILITY, POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHY, AND TRENDS (continued)

"The Rural Family."
About 7 percent more rural than urban females are married. Their divorce rate is about half as frequent. While the rural nonfarm population divorce rate is lower than the urtan rate, it is still twice as high as the rural-rural population, ages 30-64. Rural women tend to marry younger. Their family structure is often patriarchal, yet still offers women a chance to be partners.

Smith, Lynn T. The Sociology of Rural Life. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1940.

Book describes the rural population, rural social organization, and social processes. Demographic data are presented concerning rural women; average ages, marital status compared to urban females, fertility, mortality rates, place of origin, and ethnic backgrounds. Numerous data are broken-out by rural, rural-nonfarm, and urban characteristics.

[See also Organizations: Farm - Social and Civic]

Stocken, Marion K. "Not Foreigners But Friends and Neighbors." Farm Journal, Vol. 77 (November, 1953), 96-7.

[See International Trends]

Sweet, James A. "The Employment of Rural Farm Wives." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, Denver, Colorado.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

Tarver, James D. "Gradients of Urban Influence on the Educational, Employment and Fertility Patterns of Women." Rural Sociology, Vol. 34, No. 3 (September, 1969), 356-67.

A research study to determine influence of region, city size, and distance from the city on educational, employment, and birth rate patterns of 208 sample counties. Employment of rural women, fertility levels, etc. differed markedly among those living in counties containing urban centers and those relatively remote from cities. Urban influence was strong (lower fertility--higher employment among the farmers).

[See also Rural Development and Economic Change; Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

Taylor, C. C. "Rural Life, 1930-1940." American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 47 (May, 1942), 841-53.

Demographic changes in American rural life during the 1930s. Rural birth rates fell at about the same rate as in urban areas. Net reproduction rates in farm areas were, however, about 80 percent higher than those in cities. Exodus from rural areas reached an all-time high.

FERTILITY, POPULATION, DEMOGRAPHY, AND TRENDS (continued)

Farm prosperity (1915-1920) fell precipitately during the period of early 1930s. Many owners became tenant farmers.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility]

Taylor, C. C. Rural Sociology: A Study of Rural Problems. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1926.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Household]

Thompson, W., and Jackson, N. "Fertility in Rural Areas in Relation to Their Distance From Cities." Rural Sociology, Vol. 5 (June, 1940), 143-62.

A study of rural fertility rate differentials depending on proximity to urban centers. States having different rural-urban proportions did have different fertility rates. The most striking difference occurred when urban and rural populations were compared. As industrialization and urbanization increased, the ratio of number of children to women decreased.

U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Labor Standards Administration. Negro Women in the Population and in the Labor Force. December, 1967.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Nonfarm]

Whelpton, P. K. "Geographic and Economic Differentials in Fertility." Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 188 (November, 1936), 48-50.

Statistical tables and explanations of fertility rate variance among different geographical regions. Rural-urban differences, rural fertility rates in relation to distance from cities, Negro-White differences, and inter-city differences are included. Data are broken into rural and rural nonfarm.

Williams, James M. Our Rural Heritage; The Social Psychology of Rural Development. New York: Alfred Knopf, 1924.

An analysis of the attitudes and beliefs in the American rural heritage. A psychological study, the book provides insight into rural women's situation by describing marriage patterns and parent-child relationships.

[See also Rural Life, Miscellaneous; Rural Development and Economic Change]

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC CHANGE

Bird, Alan R., and McCoy, John L. White Americans in Rural Poverty. Agricultural Economics Report 124. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, November, 1967.

This report includes statistics on whites who make up part of the rural poor; discusses special problems such as relative anonymity, lack of organization, lack of common identity, and the complexity of their poverty. Suggestions are made as to what can be done for rural whites who live in poverty. The problems of rural whites are discussed generally. The study does not differentiate between male and female residents.

Boserup, Esther. Women's Role in Economic Development. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1970.

International, social, and cultural systems of the world are discussed and women's roles in the various societies are analyzed. Special attention is paid to South Africa. Male-female roles are compared in villages and towns. Attraction of people from rural to urban areas is discussed, particularly in terms of educated women. Considers how females "fit" into an urban hierarchy and urban job opportunities for rural women.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility; International Trends]

Brooks, Margaret M. "Rural Worker's Diary." Survey, Vol. 79 (May, 1943), 143-5.

The impact of the war on one rural county. Tells of labor shortage and how often female daughters took over farming responsibilities or took war industry jobs when men went off to war. Particularly interested in social aspects of war's impact on country life.

Brunner, Edmund de S., and Hollenbeck, W. American Society, Urban and Rural Patterns. New York: Harper and Sons, 1955.

Social patterns in country and city life. Major topics: expanding human relationships; types of communities; function and structure of living communities; community development table of numbers of children under five years of age per 1,000 women in U.S. (rural, rural nonfarm, urban); population distribution table (rural, rural nonfarm, urban).

[See also Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends; Rural Life, Miscellaneous]

Brunner, Edmund de S., and Kalb. Rural Social Trends. New York: McGraw Hill, 1933.

[See Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends]

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC CHANGE (continued)

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Bumgardner, M. "Farm Living." Farm Journal, Vol. 90 (November, 1966), 45-6.

10-year forecast for rural farm living. By 1976 predicts 50 percent increase in land prices, further farm mechanization, better homes, and greater contact with urban population. Rural women also seen as having greater challenge in relationships between parents and children and between in-laws.

[See also Rural Life, Miscellaneous]

Burchfield, L. Our Rural Communities; A Guidebook to Published Materials on Rural Problems. Chicago: Public Administration Services, 1947.

[See Organizations: Farm - Social and Civic]

Calvin, E. M. "Another Women's Land Army?" Independent Woman, Vol. 21 (April, 1942), 102-4.

The practicality of the Department of Agriculture's establishing a Women's Land Army during World War II in order to aid farm production. Tells of some plans already in existence and also recounts the history of World War I's Women's Land Army. Mentions successful women's farm enterprises.

Chevalier, W. "Farm Employment." Business Week, April, 1945, p. 119.

Postwar activities for farm employment and the interdependence of farms and industry is discussed. Status of general business activity forecast as the greatest single influential factor on farm income.

Duncan, O. "Gradients of Urban Influence on the Rural Population." The Midwest Sociologist, Vol. 18 (Winter, 1956), 27-30.

A study to determine if rural populations in areas under influence of urban centers differ systematically from rural communities somewhat remote from cities and towns. Concludes: there is a concentration of rural populations in areas closest to large urban centers; the more "urban" the county, the higher the ratio of rural-nonfarm to rural-farm population; and age-sex structure of rural-nonfarm and rural-farm population responds to urban influence.

"Ecological Patterns of Land Tenure, Farm Land Uses, and Farm Population Characteristics." Rural Sociology, Vol. 28 (June, 1963), 128-45.

The population size of the dominant metropolitan centers, the distance from them, and the soil types, are independent variables which explain much of the variance in selected farm populations and agricultural characteristics.

[See also Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends]

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC CHANGE (continued)

Forsyth, F. Howard. "Measuring Attitude Toward Rural and Urban Life." Rural Sociology, Vol. 6, No. 3 (September, 1941), 234-41.

A study to measure the status of pro-rural and pro-urban sentiments of farm women and men in Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Alabama. Findings suggest that farmers of advanced age were far more pro-rural than the most pro-rural of student groups. Teachers-in-training were more pro-rural after rural practice teaching than a similar group before practice teaching; delinquents in a large city were more pro-urban than other students at a high school in the high delinquency area of a city.

Hillen, E. T. "Extension of Urban Characteristics Into Rural Areas." Rural Sociology, Vol. 6 (September 6, 1941), 242-57.

Various townships surrounding urban areas were tested to see if urban influences extended into rural areas. Characteristic patterns indicated influences of the cities upon their environs varying, however, with the size of the urban center.

Irwin, Gary. "Employment Effects of a New Industry in a Rural Area." Monthly Labor Review (June, 1969), 26-30.

Author demonstrates how the introduction of a new aluminum plant into a depressed rural area offers little benefits and few jobs for local unskilled residents. Better qualified workers are attracted from other parts of the country and offer superior skills than exist among people already living in the town. Because of overall population increase, local unskilled people are able to benefit indirectly by qualifying for less demanding occupations within service and trade establishments.

Kinibal, S. T. "Rural Social Organization and Cooperatives." American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 55 (July, 1949), 38-49.

Outlines the trend toward commercial production in agriculture accompanied by changes in technology and the social system in relation to rural family units: farm families began to decrease in size, school year was extended; extension service programs for rural youth were developed. Older patterns of self-sufficiency began to change under institutional arrangements.

Lanier, A. R. "Women in Rural Areas." Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science (January, 1968), 115-23.

[See International Trends]

MacGarr, Llewellyn. "An Economic Project for Women." Rural America, February, 1929, pp. 8-9.

Loyalty to local merchants and merchandise is paramount to the success of the community and the farmer. Housewives are urged to purchase products produced in their own localities or states. Author relates how lack of understanding of certain elements of dietetics and of the cost of food transportation may indirectly contribute to the decline of the economy in rural communities.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC CHANGE (continued)

Moon, Seung-Gyu, and McCann, Glenn C. Subregional Variability of Adjustment Factors of Rural Families in the South. Southern Cooperative Series, Bulletin 111. January, 1966.

Study to determine if there are any differences in adjustment factors of rural families in low-income areas within the South and to indicate the manner in which the areas are distinctive from one another. Findings imply that agencies concerned with the low-income problems in the South should take into account the similarities as well as the differences of adjustment factors, from one subregion to another to ensure the success and effectiveness of any programs.

"New Kind of Poverty War; Improving Life of Poor on Farms and in Small Towns." Business Week, December 16, 1967, p. 44.

Secretary of Agriculture, O. Freeman, and other cabinet members sponsored a two-day symposium to determine means to achieve improvements in quality of life on farms and in small towns. Proposals: (1) lower discount rates or lower reserve requirements to banks which lend to industries locating in new towns or depressed areas; (2) more job corps programs; and (3) landlord tax deductions.

Pius XIII. "Rural Life; An Excerpt From an Address." Commonweal (August 10, 1951), 455-6.

International Catholic Congress on problems of rural life. Industrial capitalism is proposed as a prime factor in promoting problems of rural populations, exodus from farms, etc. Deplores the idea of allowing land to remain idle on the basis that left to go fallow, farm land is gradually being drained of its natural productivity.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility]

President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty. The People Left Behind. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, September, 1967.

A study of rural poverty including recommendations for change. Part I presents data on rural poverty and reasons for immediate action. Part II includes chapters on: creating a favorable economic environment; manpower policies and programs; education, health and medical care; family planning; public assistance; rural housing; area and regional development; community organization; conservation; adjustments in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining. The concluding chapter deals with basic changes that must be made in local, state, and federal administration of government in order to serve the needs of rural America.

President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty. Rural Poverty in in the United States. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, May, 1968.

A comprehensive study of poverty in the rural sector. Examines rural people and their communities, mobility, migration, and the economics

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC CHANGE (continued)

of poverty. Does not explicitly separate farm and nonfarm sections; however, much of the data cited in tables includes separate categories of farm and nonfarm.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility]

Quiton, Vleente Abobo. "Socioeconomic Factors Related to the Morale of Adults in an Economically Disadvantaged Rural Area." Unpublished Ed.D. dissertation, University of Illinois, 1970.

[See Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information]

"Rural Manpower Dilemmas." Manpower Report of the President. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, April, 1971.

[See Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility]

Seligman, Ben B. "American Poverty; Rural and Urban." Current History, Vol. 55 (October, 1968), 93-198.

The article is one of a series on the 1968 election. Sections include the elderly poor, the youthful poor, the Negro poor, the rural poor, and the war on poverty.

He cites areas of poverty (Appalachia, etc.) and states new ones are forming in such places as Northern Wisconsin (already partially hit), Minnesota, and Upper Michigan. Mostly whites are affected in Michigan, but some Indians and Mexican-Americans are even worse off.

Stocken, Marion K. "Not Foreigners But Friends and Neighbors." Farm Journal, Vol. 77 (November, 1953), 96-7.

[See International Trends]

Tarver, James D. "Gradients of Urban Influence on the Educational, Employment, and Fertility Patterns of Women." Rural Sociology, Vol. 34, No. 3 (September, 1969), 356-67.

[See Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends]

Vredevoogd, William E. Rural Poverty in Michigan. Report No. 21. East Lansing, Michigan: Center for Rural Manpower and Public Affairs, Michigan State University, November, 1970.

Report focuses on the size and location of rural poverty in Michigan. Data available on county breakdowns by urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm, as well as welfare costs and state agencies concerned with poverty.

Williams, James M. Our Rural Heritage; The Social Psychology of Rural Development. New York: Alfred Knopf, 1924.

[See Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends]

RURAL LIFE, MISCELLANEOUS

Borland, H. "Living in the Country." American Mercury, Vol. 60 (April, 1945), 2-6.

A general description of family life in rural areas.

Brunner, Edmund de S., and Hollenbeck, W. American Society, Urban and Rural Patterns. New York: Harper and Sons, 1955.

[See Rural Development and Economic Change]

Bumgardner, M. "Farm Living." Farm Journal, Vol. 90 (November, 1966), 45-6.

[See Rural Development and Economic Change]

Bunker, Timothy, Esq. Tim Bunker Papers or Yankee Farming. New York: Orange Judd and Company, 1868.

[See Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information]

Farrington, E. "Farmers' Sons and Daughters." Colliers, June 11, 1910, p. 22.

Rural young men and women discuss their feelings about farm life and why so many move to cities as soon as they are able. Boredom and drudgery with little or no time for social or leisure activities discouraged many from wanting to remain in rural areas. Young rural women wanted leisure time activities, such as clubs, music, and games to play at home.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Migration and Mobility]

Furnas, J. C. "How America Lives; Meet Master Farmers of Macruigi, Pennsylvania." Ladies Home Journal, December, 1945, pp. 148-54.

Sketch of rural life in America during the Second World War.

Galpin, C. J. "My Philosophy of Rural Life." Rural Sociology, Vol. 13, No. 2 (June, 1948), 164-70.

Author presents rural philosophies for the professional agricultural worker, the sociologist, the statesman, the farmer, and the farm woman. He refers to the latter as "mother of the nation." Urbanization, according to Mr. Galpin, poses a definite threat to her proud distinction--replenishing the population of the land. City attractions are described as potentially overriding her tendency to remain the bulwark of the family. The farm is considered in close relation to life; the city is described in its relation to things.

[See also Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends]

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RURAL LIFE, MISCELLANEOUS (continued)

Gillette, John Morris. Rural Sociology. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1936.

"Rural Church and Religion."
The role of the church in rural communities and its particular importance for women.

Green, Helen Gregg. "She's Pop'lar." The Michigan Farmer, May 7, 1955, p. 12.

Rural mother describes the best attitudes to adopt in raising youngsters in order that they might have the qualities necessary for self-fulfillment.

Locke, Harvey J. "Contemporary American Farm Families." Rural Sociology, Vol. 10, No. 2 (June, 1945), 142-51.

Analyzes and compares six rural communities. Finds: (1) Great variation in the extent of isolation from deviant behavior patterns, differences in the preservation of family values, and strong vs. weak community organization and teaching to enforce standards on individuals. (2) Status of farm women and children is high because of their important roles in the cooperative business of farming. (3) Familialism prevails. Family members feel they belong preeminently to the family group: all members participate in the achievement of family objectives, subordinating their individual interests. Family members rally to the assistance of a member if he or she is attacked. The continuity between the parental family and new family units is maintained by helping sons establish themselves in their occupations and households.

[See also Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends]

Longwell, Maude, ed. This Way of Wife: Reflections of 800 Country Women. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Farm Journal, Inc., 1971.

A collection of memoirs of selected country women. While the book is quite informal and takes a popular approach to the problems of rural women, the ideological content might prove useful to the rural manpower planner.

MacGarr, L. The Rural Community. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1924.

Deals with all facets of rural community life. Considers differences between urban and rural districts and their problems. General characteristics of rural areas are discussed with emphasis on constructive social forces thought to be beneficial to farm life, such as women's clubs and university extension work. Author presents general resume of what she feels is necessary for improvement of agricultural living.

[See also Organizations: Farm - Social and Civic]

RURAL LIFE, MISCELLANEOUS (continued)

Pollard, Bonnie. "Old Spinning Wheel." The Michigan Farmer, November 20, 1971, p. 28.

A former Lansing teacher practices the art of hand spinning.

The State Journal (Lansing, Michigan). "Forget That Weatherbeaten Tired Farm Wife of Yore." May 29, 1973, p. D-4.

Contrasts the life of a modern farm wife, Glory Monson, with that of farm women of the past. Explains farm women are better educated, have more leisure time, depend more on mechanical devices, and do fewer farm chores than their predecessors.

Taylor, C. C. Rural Sociology: A Study of Rural Problems. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1926.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Household]

Taylor, Lee, and Glasgow, Charles W. Occupations and Low-Income Rural People. Southern Cooperative Series, Bulletin 90. December, 1963.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

Wiggens, Mrs. Curtis F. "There's No Place Like the Farm." The American Farmer, Vol. 47, No. 7 (September, 1972), 16.

Woman who lived on a farm all her life discusses her views toward farm living. Although there is plenty of hard work, it is a free life where she can be her own boss. Farm life is both rewarding and relaxing. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggens were chosen "Farm Family of the Year," by Smith County (Mississippi) Farm Bureau.

Williams, James M. Our Rural Heritage: The Social Psychology of Rural Development. New York: Alfred Knopf, 1924.

[See Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends]

INTERNATIONAL TRENDS

"Are We Wasting Women?" Life Magazine, July 28, 1961, p. 36B.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Reasons for Working]

Atkeson, Mary Meek. "Women in Farm Life and Rural Economy." Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 143 (May, 1929), 188-94.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

Boserup, Esther. Women's Role in Economic Development. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1970.

[See Rural Development and Economic Change]

"Demographic Change and the Roles and Status of Women." Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 375 (January, 1968), 15-25.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

Denti, E. "Sex-Age Patterns of Labor Force Participation by Urban-Rural Populations." International Labor Review, Vol. 98, No. 6 (December, 1968), 525-55.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

Dodge, N. T. Women in Soviet Economy. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1966.

A detailed description of women in the Soviet Union. Demographic information concerning employment, labor force participation, education and training, occupations, achievements in science and technology, and professional attainment. Lists number of women by graduate degrees and the total females employed in universities.

Fogarty, Michael P.; Rapoport, Rhona; and Rapoport, Robert N. Women and Top Jobs, An Interim Report. London: Political and Economic Planning, Tavistock Institute, 1967.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

Russell, G. E. and K. R. The English Country Woman; A Farmhouse Social History, AD 1500-1900. London: Andrew Melrose, 1953.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

INTERNATIONAL TRENDS (continued)

Galenson, Marjorie. Women and Work: An International Comparison. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1973.

Seeks to discover whether American women are in a higher status position than women elsewhere. Compares women's labor force participation in selected European countries. Considers participation rates by age, education, occupational distribution, and professional service in Great Britain, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, France, Germany, Switzerland, The Netherlands, the Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe. Also considers job status and day care facilities in each of these countries. States in France, farmers' wives were automatically counted as employed. Thus the drop in the agriculture sector marked a corresponding decline in women's labor force participation. Finds women are not better off in European countries, although does find there are fewer female doctors in the U.S. than in any other country studied.

[See also Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm; Problems of Working: Day Care]

Henzfeld, N. K. "Status of Women." Commonweal, Vol. 71 (February, 1960), 515-8.

[See Problems and Issues at Work]

Lanier, Alison R. "Women in Rural Areas." Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 375 (January, 1968), 115-23.

"Women Around the World" is the topic of this issue of the Annals. One article is devoted to a summary analysis of current and historical life styles of rural women in many different cultures. Discusses women's economic contributions through population growth, trading and development of home industries. Considers the effects of mass communication and adult education. An example of the latter is a training center for rural women in Haifa, Africa, a joint effort of the Women's Guild of the Consumer Movement, The Trade Union Women, and The Social Democratic Women's Federation. In a majority of countries, author describes rural women as being a vastly underutilized sector of womanpower resources.

[See also Investment in Human Resources: Education, Counselling, Training, and Labor Market Information; Rural Development and Economic Change]

Sims, Newell LeRoy. Elements of Rural Sociology. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1946.

[See Labor Force Participation: Qualitative - Farm]

Sterling, Betty Rutledge. "The Interrelation of Changing Attitudes and Changing Conditions With Reference to the Labor Force Participation of Wives." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1963.

[See Labor Force Participation: Quantitative - Part-time and Full-time Employment]

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INTERNATIONAL TRENDS (continued)

Stocken, Marion K. "Not Foreigners But Friends and Neighbors." Farm Journal, Vol. 77 (November, 1953), 196-7.

Farm women from all over the world gathered for a conference. Internationally, the greatest problem among rural women was hunger. High fertility rates were considered to be a pressing problem in underdeveloped countries. Rural women's community centers were suggested as a much needed link in establishing continuing communication between women in agricultural regions.

[See also Rural Development and Economic Change; Fertility, Population, Demography, and Trends]

Tietsort, Sharlene. "Learning to Live." The Michigan Farmer, August 17, 1968, p. 22.

Michigan State University prepares to host the 12th Triennial Conference of Associated Country Women of the World--a multi-million team of women on six continents who have joined forces to get to know each other and work together. Conference topics include: the individual, the family, the community, and the world.

U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Women in the World of Today: Notes on Women's Employment in the United States and Nine European Countries. International Report 7, 1963.

This five-page report discusses women's labor force participation in several European countries and in the United States. Information on marital status and occupational breakdown is also included.

"Women Behind the Iron Curtain." The Michigan Farmer, September 18, 1965, p. 24.

Concerns life of rural women on farms in Russia. Account is told by woman who made people-to-people tour of farming operations behind Iron Curtain. Life for these women is described as being extremely hard. According to observers, Russian farm women were the main source of power for planting and harvesting crops.